

THE NUR AF' SHAN

Vol. VIII

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No. 46

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

London, Nov. 5.

Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent says Russia has accepted the draft convention proposed by Great Britain.

London, Nov. 6.

The commission accepted by Russia, as described in Articles IX to XIV of the Hague Treaty, and composed, as telegraphed on the 1st instant, meets in Paris as soon as possible, probably within a fortnight after the Convention is signed. This fixes the responsibility of both parties, who are pledged to supply all necessary information.

London, Nov. 5.

Reuter's Mukden correspondent, wiring on the 5th, says the two armies are now so close to each other that manoeuvring is almost impossible. Frequent night attacks are made on both sides. It is believed that the Japanese are awaiting the result of the attack on Port Arthur on the 3rd before advancing against General Kuropatkin. The Japanese have received large reinforcements.

London, Nov. 5.

A serious affray took place at Innsbruck between Germans and Italians on Thursday and yesterday, owing to the opening of an Italian festival at the University. About twenty were killed and wounded and the faculty was wrecked. The affair is likely to embitter the relations between Italy and Austria. The rioting was renewed to-day at Innsbruck, *gendarmes* charging with fixed bayonets. The garrison has been reinforced.

The first snow fell to-day.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

The following telegram was received this morning from the Japanese Government:—

The Commander of the Port Arthur army reports that the right and part of the central column occupied at sunset on the 30th October the crest and counter scarp of Songshushan, Ethlungshan and Tunkikwanshan north forts and destroyed some of their flank and outer trenches. Another party of the central column, despite the enemy's fierce fire, assailed and carried at 2 p. m. a fort situated between Wanlungshan and Tunkikwanshan north forts. The Russians delivered repeated counter assaults against this fort, and we lost it at 6-30 p. m. but General Ichinche successfully re-occupied it at 11 p. m., where he captured three field guns, two machine guns, three torpedoes and many other trophies, and found forty Russians dead. The left column captured on the same day Kobuyama fort, situated northeast of Tunkikwanshan.

London, Nov. 7.

Great Britain has proposed three additional articles to the inquiry convention, providing legal assessors, division of the commission's expenses, and laying down that the decision be by a majority and not necessarily unanimous.

It is stated at Constantinople that Mr. Mandelstam of the Russian Embassy there, an authority on international law, represents Russia on the inquiry tribunal started at St. Petersburg.

London, Nov. 6.

An official announcement at Tokio says that the Japanese on the 30th ultimo occupied the crest and counter-scarp of several north forts, including Ethlungshan, and captured five guns. On the following days they bombarded the shipyard, sinking five steamers and causing a fire in the harbour.

General Sakharoff reports slight engagements at the Sha-ho on Friday and Saturday.

Reuter's Mukden correspondent says that the armies are extending east and west. In some places they are within a stone's throw of each other, and are still strengthening their positions.

The Russians are confident of their ability to hold their ground, and are constructing huts for winter quarters.

The steamer *Fernosa* has arrived at Marseilles and reports having nearly struck a mine off Shanghai. The Sea of Japan is filled with dangerous mines. The *Fernosa* was pursued, stopped and examined by three Japanese cruisers. The captain complained to the Consul at Port Said.

London, Nov. 7.

Colonel Bogdanoff and three companions sent by Admiral Alexeieff into Mongolia, ostensibly for exploration, have been found murdered.

London, Nov. 8.

A telegram from Washington states that it is settled that Admiral Dewey will be offered the Post of United States representative on the inquiry commission as soon as the official invitation to appoint a member is received.

Admiral Fournier will probably represent France.

Calcutta Nov. 9.

London, Nov. 7.—There is a considerable difference of opinion with regard to the Russian complication. The majority are satisfied with the progress of the negotiations, but many think that the British attitude is not sufficiently firm.

The *Daily Mail* states that Admiral Rozhdestvensky, when near Vigo signalled to the British fleet: "If you don't keep off we'll fire." Immediately the answer came: "Fire away," but the threat was not carried out.—*Englishman* Special.

London, Nov. 8.

A Ukase is issued in Russia calling out all reserve officers and surgeons in nine of the most important military districts, including St. Petersburg, Moscow and Odessa.

In view of the passage of a portion of the Baltic fleet through the Suez Canal elaborate precautions are being taken, and guards are posted along the banks of the Canal.

The commander of the *Rechtstet* at Shanghai has escaped to Wonsung, and it is believed has embarked on a German mail steamer for Europe.

Reuter's correspondent wires from Chifu that the Japanese are ignoring General Sioessel on affecting terms direct to the soldiers.

Reuter's Tokio correspondent says that since Saturday the progress of the operations at Port Arthur have been satisfactory, though slow.

Reports from the Sha-ho indicate that the Russian transport of troops is quickly filling up the gaps of the last battle.

London, Nov. 8.

A bulletin states that Lady Carson's recovery last week has been less rapid than was hoped, but there is now good progress.

London, Nov. 8.

The Port is delaying ratification of the Aden Hinterland delimitation and is seeking modifications. Great Britain declines, and insists upon acceptance of the commission's line.

The Port has complained to Great Britain of the nomination by the Government of India of an Agent at Koveit, infringing the Anglo-Turkish arrangement and the maintenance of the *status quo*, and demands his recall. Lord Lansdowne has promised to inquire into the matter.

Turkey has despatched four Syrian battalions to the Nejd country to assist Ibn Rashid against Ibn Sahud.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"This is true liberty when freeborn men,
Having to advise the public, may speak free ;
Which he who can and will deserves high praise ;
Who neither can nor will may hold his peace.
What can be juster in a State than this ?"

—Milton.

The Indian Christian Community has been deeply impressed by the action of the Methodist Conference U. S. A in appointing an Indian minister to the office of bishop. The *Christian Patriot* speaks of this event in the following language:

"The Methodist Episcopal Mission is almost the youngest Mission in India, but it has become a most influential one having its ramifications all over the country and being engaged in all departments of missionary activity. It has colleges and schools for Indians and Europeans; churches and prayer-meetings, newspapers and magazines, and zenana work that reaches all classes of Indians. It has been most successful among the depressed classes, and some of the pastors and evangelists that it has raised from among them are an honour to the Indian Christian Church. Its work among the Eurasian population in large cities is the most encouraging feature of its manifold activities, and but for the earnest effort made by it to ameliorate the social and moral condition of these people, they would have continued to be a disgrace and curse to this country that they were before the Rev. William Taylor, the founder of American Methodism in this country, directed his attention to them. In Bombay the Eurasians, as a race, have attained a high position among the advanced classes of the natives, and they have so much improved socially and morally, if not educationally, that they easily claim equality with the Europeans settled down in the country, and their claims are willingly allowed. Inter-marriages with the Anglo-Indians are so common and turn out so happy that the higher classes of them have merged into the Anglo-Indian community and are designated Anglo-Indians. And the feeling of satisfaction at this elevation which is manifested by the Bombay Eurasians was great when they welcomed a Eurasian bishop in one of their churches last Wednesday, the 5th instant. The Rev. William Oldham, an Eurasian, who was converted in a Bombay meeting under the preaching of a disciple of William Taylor, has been made a bishop and appointed to Assam; and as he was passing through Bombay, special meetings were held in his honour by the Methodists—Europeans and Eurasians, Indian Christians and Americans

joining heartily in them and it was a pleasure to witness the enthusiasm evoked. Are were glad to welcome their brother and the new bishop was not wanting in dignity. This is the first instance of an Indian becoming a bishop, and the Americans have had the honour of giving other Missions of older standing the lead."

It is a mistake however, to suppose that this is the first instance in which an Indian minister has been so highly honoured. The Presbyterian Synod of India some years since honoured one of its ministers, the Rev. Kali Charan Chatterji D. D, by making him Moderator. Later on this same minister was made Convenor of the Presbyterian Alliance of India, a body representing 50,000 Indian Christians. Further, it is expected that through the agency of this Alliance an organic union of Indian Presbyterians will be brought about, constituting an Indian Church independent of all foreign Church relationship. We believe this arrangement will give Indian Christians a position which will rapidly promote self-support and the self-propagation of Christianity in India.

This proposition of a Muhammadan writer in the *Hindustani Review* to organize a new sect of Muslims is quite in accord with all other religious movements in India. The proposed tenets of this new sect are as follows:

"Islam enjoins monogamy; it does not enjoin *purdah*; it allows the taking of commercial interest; it forbids slavery; the Koran should always be interpreted in the light of the latest acquisitions of human knowledge; and the Koran should be read and prayer offered in one's own language or a language with which one is thoroughly familiar."

This liberal creed would almost make a Mutazilite turn in his grave. The question arises whether this interpretation of the *Qur'ān*, "in the light of the latest acquisitions of human knowledge," would ignore its connection with the Christian scriptures; or will it endeavour to reconcile Islam with Christianity? We remember once hearing a learned disciple of the late Sir Sayad Ahmad Khan say that he believed the day would come when Muhammadans would bind up the Quran with the Christian Scriptures just as Christians have bound up the Injil (New Testament) with the Jewish Scriptures. Is that day about to dawn upon us?

The *Christian Patriot* makes the following announcement, which is followed by the names of 41 prominent Native Christians:

"The Committee of the Madras Native Christian Association have decided to publish an Indian Christian Directory consisting of the names of Indian Christian graduates with their addresses and occupations, and also of In-

dian Christians employed in the ministry, public service and in the various professions. In order to secure the latest and most correct information on these points, it is decided to publish in the *Christian Patriot* in parts a preliminary list of names with a view to draw the attention of the public to the list and to secure to the correct information needed. Those who wish to communicate any information as regards the names published from time to time in the *Christian Patriot* are requested to write to the Secretary, Madras Native Christian Association, Royapeta Madras."

This extract is quoted from the *Christian Patriot* of October 22nd. We would recommend to the Secretaries of all Native Christian Associations in India to further this proposal and secure a Directory covering the Indian Empire.

The Annual meeting of the Punjab Mission of the A. P. Church has just held its 71st annual meeting. There were present the following new missionaries: The Rev D.J. Fleming and his wife, appointed to the Forman Christian College, Lahore, and Miss Macdonald also appointed to Lahore. The following have returned from furlough: The Rev. R. Thackwell D. D. and Mrs. Thackwell, appointed to Amballa Cantonment; Miss C. Clark B. A. appointed to the Woodstock School, Mussoorie; The Rev. H.C. Velte M.A. and Mrs. Velte (soon to arrive in India); appointed to the Theological Seminary, Saharanpur. The following changes were made: The Rev. R. D. Tracy B. A. transferred from Dehra to Ludhiana, to take charge of the City Mission High School; Miss Noble M. D. transferred from Firozpur to Amballa City, to take the place of Dr. Jessie Carleton, going home on furlough as the Supt. of the Philadelphia Woman's Hospital. The services of Dr. Noble have been granted to the Woman's Medical School, Ludhiana, until the end of April. We are also glad to announce the arrival in India of Prof. Caldwell B. A. who has come from America to become a professor in the Forman Christian College.

We are sorry to have to announce the death of the Rev J. B. Dales of Ludhiana, Nov 8th. He was buried on the afternoon of the 9th. We shall give a more extended notice next week.

How Pressed Glass Was Invented.

In 1827, a carpenter of Sandwich, Massachusetts, wanting a piece of glass of a particular size and shape, conceived the idea that the molten material could be pressed into any form, much the same as lead might be. Up to that time all glassware had been blown, either off hand or in a mould, and considerable skill was required and the process was slow. The glass manufacturers laughed at the carpenter, but he went ahead and built a press, and now the United States is the greatest pressed glassware country in the World.—Cosmopolitan.

Patriotism and Christianity.

The patriot has a deep and abiding interest in his country. Its flag is dear to him; its institutions are a prized heritage; its laws are held in honor; its history is inspiring and helpful; its honoured names have a talismanic virtue; and its peace, prosperity and integrity are all important in his estimation. He who takes matters as they come and never thinks of what gives it vitality, what has made it what it is, and what ensures its well-being and advancement, is lacking in that high kind of citizenship which is founded upon intelligence, and which is intent upon its material, moral and religious welfare.

The Bible presents David as a fine specimen of the patriot in his day and generation. He thought much of the land which gave him birth. There was no place like Jerusalem in his sight. He looked upon Palestine as the promised inheritance of his people. The Lord had been good to it. There was no nation, at the time of the Sweet Singer of Israel, so highly favored. Peace and plenty prevailed. Law and order were respected. Temporal and religious prosperity abounded. All this goodness came from the Lord's hand and care. At the remembrance of it, praise found expression. "Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord; and the people whom he hath chosen for his own inheritance." God is sovereign among the nations, and bestows favours as he sees best. The appreciative recognize his choice and acknowledge his guidance and direction in all that comes. With heartfelt gratitude, they celebrate his distinguishing bounties.

As the Jewish people were especially set apart as the choice of heaven for others' benefit, so, in a peculiar manner, has our nation been remarkably blessed for the purpose of dispensing the Gospel of God's Son. Christianity has made us what we are. Our country owes its settlement and development to a Christian civilization. Our forefathers fled from persecution and came to the American wilds to find protection and to set up a government where the rights of conscience would be guaranteed. God watched over the infant colonies, and out of them, under his favoring Providence, issued a union of States and American independence. At critical periods he has wondrously interposed, and continued our Republic from generation to generation. He has given our free institutions. Our government is founded upon the principles of religious, as well as of civil, liberty. Under them we have grown marvelously. All the blessings which now crown our goodly heritage are the result of Christianity. It is the palladium of our Republic and the guarantee of our prosperity and perpetuation. There are perils besetting us on every side, and the Gospel of Jesus Christ is our only safeguard. As long as we are true to its teaching and responsive to its influences and agencies, so long, under God, will our nation maintain its unity, strength, stability and glory.

Thus highly distinguished, we must not selfishly enjoy what we possess, but disseminate the Christianity by which we have been so greatly favored and exalted. As Israel was to be a light to the Gentiles, so are we to be the enlighteners of the world. Already our nation occupies high rank as a missionary and Christianizing force. Next to Great Britain, she is doing more for the evangelization of the race than nearly all other nationalities combined. But the call presses stronger and louder: "Go in and possess the land." Prayer, money and effort should go hand in hand, now and increasingly, for the conquest of mankind for Christ and his kingdom, and America should be foremost in the noble and glorious work.

The Dislikes of Animals.

Not only is it true that animals, both domestic and wild, show decided preferences for certain persons and a strong dislike to other individuals, but whole races of creatures often show a universal hatred toward other species. In the legends of ancient times this was noticed; always arrayed against each other were the otter and the crocodile, the hart and the dragon, the unicorn and the elephant.

Perhaps the most interesting cases of dislikes are those which are inherited; fear of the natural enemies of a certain weaker species being so strong that even the young just born may experience it. All herds of cows and cattle hate dogs instinctively. Can we not trace this to the time, long centuries ago, when the wild herds were always in danger of being attacked by wild dogs or wolves, which slunk about on the outskirts of the herd, and watched with hungry eyes every chance to cut out and pull down a helpless calf?

To fight like "cats and dogs" has become a proverb, and we must admit there is abundant basis for its truth. In domestic cats this is doubtless an inherited instinct, which in one of its larger relatives we can verify to-day. In India the tiger is king, almost. Deep in the jungles she makes her lair, and the cubs have few enemies indeed. Bear or tiger-cat, when they inadvertently come across the lair trail of the great striped one, back-trail, and rapidly, too. It is doubtful if even the great python would disturb one of the little, furry kittens. But the packs of wild dogs are without fear, and would kill and eat the cubs and defy the parent when she returned. Well she knows this, and also that although she might slay a dozen, yet the others would pin her down, ripping her flesh, careless if they die or no. So a tiger in captivity will scrutinize a wolf without much show of anger, but pity the dog that ever comes within reach, and if she cannot get at him, her wrath of memory will vent itself in howls and fierce endeavors on the bars of her cage.

A leopard, which lives so much among the trees and could so easily escape the attacks of wild dogs, has no instinctive hate, although a dog is a titbit which would be by no means despised. This fact is well known to dogs, which show their fear of these arboreal felines, while they will mob tigers and other terrestrial cats. Pumas come under the same head as leopard, and are held in as great respect by dogs.

In zoos the animals generally show a dislike to children and cripples; in the first instance, doubtless, because they are teased more by the youngsters, and in the second place because of the strange horror and hate which many animals show of the abnormal, or conditions out of the usual, for discriminating between which they have remarkable ability.

Monkeys hate negroes, but this dislike of dark-skinned men is not confined to the above-mentioned class of animals. It is said that when Mr. Hagenback's Somalis were at the Crystal Palace, they were invited one Sabbath to see the zoo, whither they went, accompanied by Mr. Menzies, the African explorer and hunter, who had brought them from Somaliland. There was nothing to which the most sensitive European could object in the appearance of these free, half-Arab tribesmen, but when the dark men entered the lion house there was an uproar. The animals were furious; they roared with rage. The apes and monkeys were frightened and angry, the antelopes were alarmed, and even the phlegmatic wild cattle were excited. They recognized their natural enemies, the dark-skinned men who had hunted them for centuries in the jungles and

the bush, and with whom their own parents did battle when they were captured and carried off captive in the Nubian deserts.

A bird will often die from sheer terror when greatly frightened, and parrots, emus and monkeys will sometimes faint dead away. There are many cases of dislike or hate among animals which are inexplicable to us; just as many people have unreasonable but unconquerable prejudices against cats, mice, caterpillars or snakes. Why, for instance, should camels arouse such disgust in horses? Bears and other animals are often unheeded by horses, but even the scent of a camel which has passed some time before is enough to make horses refuse to be driven near it. Horses will learn to work in company with elephants much sooner than with camels.

Even in animals which are nearly related to each other hatred sometimes exists. Hounds take delight in hunting foxes, and when dogs are used in pursuing and killing wolves, they do it with a fierceness and anger which is never aroused in them at sight of the deer which they are running.

Animals, such as cats, dogs, birds and even bees, seem to know what persons are in sympathy with them. Some persons will be attacked even by pigeons and doves, and it is impossible for some to have anything to do with horses and other animals.—C. William Beebe, in *New York Post*.

"GREAT IS DIANA OF THE EPHESIANS!"

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES IN HER TEMPLE.

Much interest is felt, says the *Graphic*, in the announcement that the authorities of the British Museum are about to resume the excavation of the site of the great Temple of Artemis (Diana) at Ephesus, which was discontinued in 1874. An Imperial Order has been issued by the Sultan of Turkey giving permission to renew the work, and Mr. D. G. Hogarth will shortly leave England to direct it.

The architect Mr. J. T. Wood carried on for nearly eleven years from 1863, under the auspices of the Trustees of the British Museum, a series of excavations at Ephesus, the purpose of which was to find the buried remains of the Great Temple of Artemis (Diana). All trace of it above ground was gone, and it had been even doubted whether such a building ever existed. The Odeum and the great theatre were first explored by Mr. Wood, and, after six years of work and at a time when the trustees thought there was little or no hope of success, he hit upon a corner of the wall of the enclosed area which contained inscriptions placing beyond doubt the fact that the site had at last been found.

Till 1875 exploration was continued, with the result that a large number of sculptures and remains of the temple were unearthed. The remains of the temple lay 20 ft. below the present level and during Mr. Wood's years of labour he had turned over and wheeled away 132,000 cubic yards of earth, and dug out an oblong area 500 ft. long, 300 ft. wide, and 22 ft. deep. In 1874, when the works were closed, Mr. Wood, in recording his regret that his work had come to an end, says in his book on the subject, that he felt sure he had left much of interest and value behind him beyond the margin of his excavations. But he had discovered the situation, the plan, and the particular characteristics of the long-lost temple and all that remained of it within the cleared out had been secured for the national collection of antiquities. They are to be seen in the special room devoted to them at the British Museum.

It was while digging in the great theatre, the scene of the uproar on the occasion of St. Paul's visit (which the town clerk appeared with so much tact) that Mr. Wood found an inscription recording various gifts of treasure with which Vibius Salutaris endowed the temple of Diana. The date of the inscription is about A.D. 104, about fifty years after St. Paul had preached at Ephesus against the worship of the goddess. The inscription contains curious particulars relating to the endowments and ritual of the temple of the Ephesian Diana such as lists of votive statues in gold and silver, with the weight of each offering. In the list of statues in the precious metals dedicated by Salutaris are several figures of Diana with two stigae. These were no doubt such representations of the Ephesian goddess as at the time of St. Paul's preaching were manufactured in such abundance at Ephesus by Demetrius, the silversmith, and his brother craftsmen, and which so frequently occur on the coins of Ephesus struck under the Roman Empire. Those votive objects or ordered to be carried in procession on certain days from the temple through the Magnesian Gate to the great theatre, and thence through the Coresian Gate back to the temple. This clause in the inscription furnished the first clue to the discovery of the temple.

The site which contains the remains of the temple was purchased by the trustees; a wall was built round it for the protection of the excavated area, and a caretaker placed in charge. For thirty years no further researches were made, but latterly Austrian archaeologists have been working in the immediate neighbourhood of the British wall, and were naturally desirous of carrying their explorations across the boundary. It is under the pressure of these circumstances that the British Museum authorities have thought well to continue their excavations until the whole of the British area is explored. It is to be hoped that interesting results may be obtained, and that the light which Mr. J. T. Wood threw upon the great temple which ranked among the seven wonders of the world may have an after glow. The smallest addition to the wonderful history of the great sanctuary of Diana will be valuable.

The earlier temple, built in the sixth century B.C., and while Crenus was king of Lydia, was fired by Herodotus in 356 B.C. and by way of making his name immortal. The work of reconstruction was at once taken in hand, and parts of the older temple were used as materials for the foundations of the new one. It was finished towards the end of the fourth century B.C., continued in use until the decline of Paganism. The vivid narrative in the nineteenth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles shows how important of the city of Ephesus was the worship of the goddess, and how serious was the riot raised by the tradesmen who were interested in the cult of Diana of the Ephesians.

C. & M. Gazette.

Use of Quinine in hay fever.

The Medical Record publishes the following interesting article on the treatment of hay fever by Dr. Henry D. Fulton, of Pittsburg; So many remedies have from time to time been proposed for the relief of hay fever, that subjects of this peculiar malady have become very skeptical as to their value; and very naturally so, for they all have one serious drawback—the uncertainty of their action. The writer offers a method of using quinine locally in typical cases of hay fever, which has proven remarkably successful in his hands. The treatment consists of the employment of a saturated solution of the quinine sulphate in sterilized water, as a nasal spray, and the application to the mucous membrane of the nares of an ointment consisting of quinine and vaselin in the proportion of thirty grains to the ounce, the application being made every four to six hours. After trying various unguents and combinations,

I have found simple vaselin to be the best. The white vaselin is not suitable, nor is the liquid vaselin. Lanoline is an ideal base, but is too offensive to the sense of smell. The use of the spray alone will not suffice, but should be used as an adjunct to the ointment. Spraying the nares will at once stop all symptoms of coryza, but the effect will not be maintained long unless followed by the thorough application of the ointment. This may account for the failure of this treatment as first suggested by Helmholtz, who employed only the spray. The application of the ointment should be made at least every six hours, and it may be necessary to repeat it every four hours. An application at bed time, and two or three o'clock in the morning, will prevent all symptoms through the night. Two or three applications of the spray should be made in the twenty-four hours, at the times when the patient has found the irritation to be at the maximum degree of intensity. In respect to the mode of using the ointment, the little finger is the most convenient applicator. As for as the effects of this simple remedy have been observed, the results are as follows: Used according to the foregoing suggestions, the symptoms of coryza are immediately removed, nor will they return as long as the treatment is continued. The usual accompanying irritation of the conjunctivae of the Eustachian tubes, and palate quickly subsides. Opportunities have not been had so far to test this treatment in irregular types of the disease, or to estimate how far these results may be modified by individual peculiarities, but, so far as its effects have been noted, it seems fair to conclude that hay fever subjects will find this a remedy of actual value, and that it will promptly and completely relieve a large proportion of these cases.

Only a Few of the Cedars of Lebanon are Left.

There are only about four hundred trees. High up on the rocky slopes, Hadrain sculptured his imperial anathema against all who would cut these sacred trees; the Maronite peasants almost worship them, and call them the "Cedars of the Lord;" and a recent governor of the Lebanon has surrounded them by a great wall, so that the young shoots may not be injured by roving animals. Yet century by century their number grows less.

But if the cedars are few in number, these few are of royal blood. They are not the largest of trees, though some of the trunks measure over forty feet around. Their beauty lies in the wide-spreading limbs, which often cover a circle two or three hundred feet in circumference. Some are tall and symmetrical, with beautiful horizontal branches; others are gnarled and knotted, which inviting seats in the great forks, and charming beds on the thick foliage of the swinging boughs.

The wood has a sweet odor, is very hard, and seldom decays. The vitality of the cedar is remarkable. A dead tree is never seen, except where lightning or the axe has been at work. Often a great bough of one tree has grown into a neighbour, and the two are so bound together that it is impossible to say which is the parent trunk. Perhaps the unusual strength and vitality of the cedars are due to their slow growth. When a little sprout, hardly waist-high, is said to be ten or fifteen or twenty years old, one cannot help asking what must be the age of the great patriarchs of the grove? It is hard to tell exactly. By the aid of a microscope I have counted more than seven hundred rings on a bough only thirteen inches in diameter. Those who have studied the matter more deeply, think that some of these trees must be more than a thousand years old. Indeed, there is nothing wildly improbable in the thought that perhaps the "Guardian," for instance, may have been a young tree when Hiram began cutting for the temple at Jerusalem.—July Scribner's.

WHITEWASH IN THE HOUSE.

There is more virtue in whitewash for the poultry house than most people are willing to credit. There are two ways to apply whitewash to a poultry house. One is with a brush and the other with a spray pump. These pumps are obtainable almost anywhere now and are the best implements for putting on whitewash. The side and ceiling of the poultry house should be given an application of whitewash. The roosts and nest boxes should not be neglected. The whitewash should be of the consistency of thick cream, and it will be found a good plan to put some kerosene in each pailful. Mites can be killed and lice will survive where a frequent and thorough application of whitewash is given. One can put on some old slip of a garment, an old hat, and with a spray pump can in a few minutes have a good application of white wash that will make everything sweet and clean. What falls on the floor will make a good floor itself when mixed with the hard dirt or coal ashes or of whatever material the floor is made. Make free use of whitewash from now on during the active season of lice and mites, and see how few of them will be found at the close of the season. The fight against vermin must be persistent and continuous. One application will be good as far as it goes, but it is inadequate.—Texas Stockman.

Is the "Yellow Peril" Real?

Why is it that England and America do not see the "Yellow Peril"? Because they know that the invasion of Europe and America will never come. Because England and America have so shaped their courses in their Asiatic possession that the natives cannot and will not be driven to think of revolt, much less invasion. The liberty, freedom, fair play, and privileges granted by England and America to their colonies insure contentment and stability among the natives. Any one who compares the condition of the Straits Settlements and Annam will be immediately convinced of their respective conditions are corresponding prosperity. The troubles in German Africa are the outcome of cruelty; the flourishing condition of the Sandwich Islands is the fruit of impartiality. The "Yellow Peril" of the Mongols under Genghis Kahn is a thing of the past—dead six centuries ago. Asia then suffered far more than Europe, only the eastern border of which was visited by the Tartars. Nearly every nation on the Asiatic mainland was conquered, and the Chinese suffered most terribly from their invasion.

The "Yellow Peril" will never come again. If it comes at all, it will be at the time when European civilization has retrograded and Europeans return to a condition of savagery far below that of their ancestors before the days of Cæsar. The "Yellow Peril" is only possible when the Asiatics are superior to the Europeans in culture, science, art, and general civilization, just as the Europeans, superior to the Asiatics in these respects, now dominate Asia. It will come when Europe and America, weakened by incessant wars, are so helpless that not only the Asiatics, but even the Eskimos and Laplanders, will be able to dictate terms. When the Asiatics are able to overrun Europe and America it will not be the day of a "Yellow Peril," but the day

of a "golden era." If that day ever comes, it will mean that the Asiatics are so superior that they deserve the conquest of the world.—From "A Chinaman on the 'Yellow Peril,'" by Chang Yow Tong, in the American Monthly Review of Reviews, September.

"THE SECOND MILE"

BY L. E. MCGINNES.

"And whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain Matt 5:41."

When Christ on earth His precepts taught
To those who sought His aid,
One truth shown out above the rest,
To guide through light and shade.
'Twas this, that he, who serves mankind,
Can ne'er for once refrain
To go, in Christ, the first long mile,
And then, to go the twain.

Our mother by the hearth stone toiled,
No stint nor limit there.
Full sacrifice for us she made
Without one thought of care.
To her found mother's loving heart
This question never came;
'Shall I lead them but one long mile
And then forget the twain?"

Our Saviour on the Father's throne,
In love continues still,
Possessed by one absorbing thought,
To do the Father's will.
He came; He died; He rose; He lives,
Without one thought of fame.
For us, He trod the first great mile,
For us, He trod the twain.

For men, then thou must gladly strive,
In thought, in word, in deed,
No matter what the sacrifice,
The voice of Christ to heed.
Walk thou beside them day by day,
Without one thought of gain.
In law, go thou the first straight mile,
In love, go thou the twain.

The above lines were suggested by two addresses on "The Second Mile." One by Rev. Dr. Robert Ellis Thompson at the Pennsylvania Chautauqua, July 19, 1904 and the other by Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman at the New York Chautauqua, August 8, 1904.

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